



Benefits from the U.S.-Korea Trade Agreement

Wyoming

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The U.S.-Korea Trade Agreement (KORUS) Will Help Grow the U.S. Economy & Support U.S. Jobs

The impact of the eliminations of tariffs and related barriers is estimated to increase U.S. GDP by nearly \$12 billion and U.S. goods exports by nearly \$11 billion annually. Adding to this would be new exports of U.S. services, where U.S. firms exported \$12.6 billion to Korea in 2009. Together, these export opportunities support the President's National Export Initiative goal of doubling exports by 2015.

KORUS is Essential to Ensuring U.S. Competitiveness in Korea and Throughout Asia

Ten years ago, the United States was the top exporter to Korea providing one-fifth of all Korean imports; now we are in third place with less than 10% market share.

- U.S. exporters to Korea currently pay an average 6.2 percent tariff, or nearly \$1.3 billion a year, to Korea through tariffs on industrial goods.
- Korean exporters to the United States currently face an average 2.8 percent tariff.
- On the first day of the European Union (EU) - Korea FTA, 85% of Korean tariffs on EU products will go to zero.
- Chinese products in Korea benefit from lower transportation and labor costs.

Implementing KORUS can help U.S. businesses and their workers stem this downward slide by making U.S. products more competitive in the Korean market.

- Tariff elimination for over 95 percent of U.S. exports of consumer and industrial products within five years.
- Tariff elimination for nearly two-thirds of U.S. agricultural exports immediately on entry into force.
- Significant new market access for U.S. service suppliers.
- Extensive elimination of non-tariff barriers, including in the autos sector.
- Tariff eliminations and strong transparency obligations will facilitate SME exports.

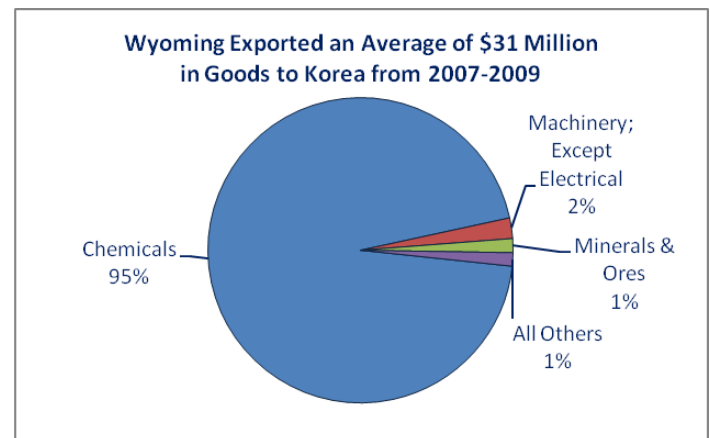
Wyoming Depends on World Markets

Wyoming's export shipments of merchandise in 2009 totaled \$926 million, up 38 percent since 2005. This is well above the 17 percent increase for U.S. merchandise exports over that period.

- Exports of manufactured goods support an estimated 4500 jobs in Wyoming. (2008 data are the latest available.)
- Roughly one in ten (9.9 percent) of all manufacturing workers in Wyoming depend on exports for their jobs.
- A total of 361 companies exported goods from Wyoming locations in 2008.
- 269 of Wyoming exporting firms were small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), with fewer than 500 employees.
- SMEs generated forty-seven percent of Wyoming's total exports of merchandise in 2008.

Trade Works for Wyoming

Recently implemented trade agreements have benefited Wyoming. Since the U.S.-Singapore trade agreement entry into force in 2004, Wyoming's exports to Singapore have grown by 983 percent. KORUS can similarly benefit Wyoming.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

KORUS Opens New Markets for Key Wyoming Exports

Chemicals Manufactures – Chemicals manufactures accounted for an annual average of \$29 million of Wyoming's merchandise exports to Korea in 2007-2009. U.S. exporters of chemicals and related products, including pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, fertilizers, inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, plastics, and agro-chemicals, will benefit from KORUS tariff reductions. Fifty-one percent of U.S. chemicals exports by value will receive duty-free treatment immediately upon entry into force of the agreement, with the remaining tariffs phased out within 10 years. Tariffs on high-trade U.S. products such as silicon and certain plastics articles will be eliminated immediately upon implementation of the Agreement. Current Korean chemicals tariffs average 6 percent and can be as high as 50 percent.

Machinery Manufactures – Wyoming's exports of machinery will benefit from KORUS tariff reductions. Machinery manufactures accounted for an average of \$665 thousand per year of the state's merchandise exports to Korea in 2007-2009. Many machinery manufactures will receive duty-free treatment immediately upon entry into force of the agreement, including products such as refrigeration compressors, valves, renewable energy equipment, air pollution control equipment (pumps), water filtering and purifying equipment, and piston engines and engine parts. One hundred percent of agricultural and construction equipment, including tractors, lawn mowers, straw balers, conveyors, loaders, bulldozers, mechanical shovels, boring and sinking machinery, derricks, and dumpers, will continue to receive duty-free treatment. The elimination of Korean tariffs on U.S. machinery manufactures will provide a competitive boost to U.S. exporters, who will no longer face tariffs as high as 13 percent.

Processed Foods – Wyoming exported a yearly average of \$242 thousand in processed food products to Korea in 2007-2009. KORUS, when implemented, will stimulate new opportunities for Wyoming businesses in this sector. Korea is a growing market for consumer-oriented foods, creating new opportunities for U.S. exports of snack foods, cheese, and juices. KORUS will enhance these opportunities by eliminating tariff and non-tariff barriers that currently hamper exports of U.S. food and consumer products to Korea. Many processed food products will receive immediate duty-free treatment such as frozen french fries and all other processed food tariffs will be eliminated in five years or less.

KORUS Creates Opportunities for Wyoming's Agriculture

Wyoming's agricultural exports to all countries, estimated at \$119 million in 2009, supported roughly 950 jobs, on and off the farm. Export sales make an important contribution to the Wyoming farm economy, which had total cash receipts of \$970 million in 2009. KORUS eliminates tariffs and other barriers on most agricultural products, increasing export opportunities for U.S. agricultural products like those produced in Wyoming such as beef, vegetables, wheat, and barley. With immediate elimination of nearly two-thirds of U.S. agricultural exports to Korea, KORUS gives U.S. exporters improved access to the Korean market for many of the products that have been highly protected.

For more information on agricultural exports and KORUS, see the fact sheets posted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/itp/us-koreata.asp>

All state export data in this report are based on the Origin of Movement (OM) series. This series allocates exports to state based on transportation origin, i.e., the state from which goods began their journey to the port (or other point) of exit from the United States. The transportation origin of exports is not always the same as the location where the goods were produced. Thus conclusions about "export production" in a state should not be made solely on the basis of the OM state export figures.

Sources: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Origin of Movement Series; U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration.